

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

BRITAIN REPEATS OFFER OF NAVAL "HOLIDAY"

England Will Delay Start on 4 Warships if Germany Will Delay Building Two.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S IDEA

Admiralty Head Says That, Failing Such Agreement, Naval Budget in 1914 Will Exceed That of 1913.

London, Oct. 18.—The invitation to Germany to indulge in a "naval holiday" was repeated to-day by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who in the name of the British government made a specific offer to delay the fulfillment of Great Britain's naval construction programme next year if Germany would consent to do the same.

The First Lord was addressing a great Liberal meeting at Manchester, when in the middle of lamentations over the "serious misdirection of human energies" involved in the enormous expenditure on armaments, he remarked that the only way of effecting retrenchment was along the lines of an international agreement. Then he uttered the memorable proposition:

"The proposal I put forward in the name of the British government for a naval holiday is quite simple. Next year, apart from the Canadian ships, or their equivalent, and apart from anything that may be required by any development in the Mediterranean, we shall lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now, we say to Germany: 'If you will put off beginning to build your two ships for twelve months we will put off in absolute good faith the building of our four ships for exactly the same period.'"

Mr. Churchill then expressed the opinion that if Great Britain and Germany took the lead all the other great countries would follow suit, and they would all be just as great and as sound as if they had built the ships at present projected. If Austria and Italy did not build the obligation, he declared, would be removed from France and Great Britain, and the fact that the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) was building no ships would make the proposal possible without the slightest danger or risk. The First Lord then added: "Isn't it likely that so great and memorable an event would produce an effect on the naval construction of the United States and Japan? Scores of millions would be rescued for the progress of mankind."

"That is the proposal I make for the year 1914, or, if that year is thought to be too near, for 1915."

Mr. Churchill declared himself impervious to the objections which would be raised by armament firms here and in other countries. "They must be our servants and not our masters," he said. The First Lord warned his hearers that, apart from such an agreement, "the naval expenditure of next year will be substantially greater than that of this year. Whatever may be necessary for the safety of our country and the maintenance of our influence all over the world will have to be done."

Mr. Churchill thought the fact that the situation in Europe was much clearer now than it had been for some time, the strong evidences of a desire for peace and the greatly improved relations between Great Britain and Germany rendered the moment favorable for the resumption of the consideration of the suggestion of a naval holiday, "to which friendly reference was made in a speech by the German Imperial Chancellor."

PULPITS BARRED TO WOMEN

Congregational Union Votes Against Innovation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 18.—For the first time in history, the Congregational Union claim of the equality of women and men had an official place on the programme of the assembly, the women's point of view being given at the annual meeting of the union this week. It was urged that women should be allowed to enter the pulpit in England, as in America. The Rev. Morgan Gibson, president of the union, said that the churches must have more liberality of thought and more intimate acquaintance with what is happening in the world. If women wished to preach, he said, let them get elected to pulpits to preach.

Although the women got in the entering wedge by having their claims discussed, they did not meet with final success, for the resolution protesting against sex disqualification was rejected.

"The Evening Standard," in commenting on the meeting, says: "Undeniably women appeal more successfully to the emotions, and would perhaps be best for uncultured, easily swayed audiences; but they can exercise their peculiar talents in addressing mothers' meetings, without climbing into a regular pulpit. This must be reserved for men."

PAPAL DELEGATE AT BOSTON

Boston, Oct. 18.—The famous chapel at St. Peter, attached to a regular train from Washington, brought to Boston to-day Archbishop Bonzano, Papal Delegate to the United States and special pontifical delegate to the Catholic Missionary Congress, which will open to-morrow. Many of the 700 clerical delegates and 1,500 lay delegates have arrived from all parts of the country. The object of the congress is to study missionary conditions in this country and elsewhere, and to make plans for carrying on the work of the Catholic Church Extension Society with improved methods.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.
First Lord of the British Admiralty.



WALDORF ASTOR GOES ON SCOTTISH DEER HUNT

Shoots Full Number of Stags Allowed by Lease—Many Americans on Way Home.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 18.—The Waldorf Astors, who rented Glenclon Lodge and its deer forest for the season, are now paying a series of visits to the Lowlands, previous to returning to London. Mr. Astor was one of the few lessees of deer forests this season. He shot the full number of stags allowed by the lease.

At the Carlton is George W. Hills, who came from Paris last Sunday to meet his parents, who arrived the following day. They will sail to-morrow, to remain some time. Burden Fox, of Cincinnati, who is here from Paris, will sail next Wednesday.

Thomas O'Farrell is here from the Continent. J. Parker and Robert F. Manning arrived from New York last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard arrived from the Continent last Tuesday and sailed on Wednesday. T. M. Fairbairn arrived from Paris and sailed on Thursday. James Brown Potter arrived from New York on Tuesday. R. M. and W. A. La Montagne are here from Paris and will remain a few days. Adolph Stahl is here from Paris, as are W. B. Cogswell and E. J. Phillips. Mrs. P. B. Browning left on Tuesday for a motor tour of Scotland.

Ogden Armour and Garrett McEnery sailed for home Wednesday. At Claridge's are Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Walker, en route from Paris to New York. Robert Emmett is here from New York, and has gone to his country place, Moreton Morell. L. S. Clarke, who is here from Scotland, will sail for New York next Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. John Magee arrived from Scotland last Sunday and left on Tuesday for Saffron Walden. Frank Mackay has gone to Paris.

Bourke Cockran sailed for New York Wednesday. Mrs. Cockran remains here. Mrs. A. McCormick arrived from Paris last Sunday. H. W. Byllesby, of Chicago, came from Paris last Monday. S. W. Helmsman arrived from Liverpool last Tuesday, after a motor tour. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ellis and their daughter arrived from New York Monday and went to Paris Thursday. Harry La Montagne arrived from Paris last Wednesday.

NO HOUSE-MONEY-DIVORCE

German Husbands Must Pay or Have Wages Garnished.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—One German housewife at least has proved that she has a legal right to the regular weekly, semi-monthly or monthly allowance which her husband is accustomed to make for housekeeping expenses.

If he fails to provide her with an allowance sufficient to conduct the household in a manner suitable to the family's station in life she may proceed against him at law and the court will grant an interlocutory decree, under which, if necessary, a recalcitrant husband's wages may be garnished.

The foregoing rules of law have just been laid down by the supreme provincial court of Brunswick. The court ruled further that the allowance must be paid in advance for a period of not less than one week.

The husband cannot escape his obligations to advance the cash by opening a line of credit at various shops for his wife. She must be in a position to buy where she can buy at the greatest advantage and must have the money necessary to enable her to do this.

The case that a man may have a spendthrift wife is provided for in the civil code. His remedy, in case the wife misuses her so-called "power of the keys," is to take her housekeeping into his own hands.

LONDON'S FALL SEASON TO BE UNUSUALLY GAY

Court Will Be in Town and Several Foreign Royalties Will Be Entertained.

KING VISITS NEWMARKET

Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Returns to Favor for Society Weddings—Bertha Paget a Bride.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 18.—King George left town by automobile the day after the royal wedding for Newmarket for two days' shooting on Friday and Saturday. The Queen will rejoin him on Monday at Sandringham, where Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria are also expected, with the King and Queen of Norway and Crown Prince Olaf, who will probably not return to Christiania until December.

The foreign guests of the sovereign will remain in England for a visit in their private capacity, and the King and Queen will entertain several other foreign royalties, which will make the autumn season unusually brilliant, as receptions, dinners and luncheons given by their majesties require the presence near court of many noteworthy members of the official and diplomatic world as well as the personal friends of the King and Queen. The visiting royalties will also be guests of honor at several private entertainments, as well as give dinners and luncheons during their stay in town.

Many well known people who are usually away in the autumn will be making London their headquarters this year until Christmas calls them to the country.

Bride's New Title

The return of Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride will be the occasion for much entertaining. The Princess Royal is sure to do something handsome in their honor, and the establishment in town of the royal couple will add greatly to the success of the "little" season. Official announcement is made that the title of the royal bride is Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife.

The Prince of Wales has returned to Oxford to resume his studies.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been on a round of visits in Scotland, has returned to town, where he intends to remain for some time.

The Duchess of Devonshire is in town, where she will soon be rejoined by the duke, who has gone to Hardwick Hall.

The Earl of Lichfield is in town from Straumar.

Mrs. Ronald Greville was in town for a few days, and then left for a week end with the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham, after which she will go to Scotland. Captain Walter and Lady Clementine Waring have returned to their house in Grosvenor Place from Scotland, and will remain for some time.

Guests going to the ball may wear costumes of any period between early Egyptian and early Victorian, but men in ordinary evening dress will not be admitted, though hunting dress and some modification of court dress will probably be allowed. A special floor for dancing will be built in Albert Hall on a level with the boxes, as was done in the case of the Versailles fête.

In the decoration of the hall several shades of gray will predominate, while the lower boxes will be draped in gold. Besides the tableaux some famous portraits and Greek sculptures will be presented.

Among those who have promised to help in the pictures are Lady Juliet Duff, Lady Diana Manners, Mrs. Rubens, Mrs. Lavery, Baroness d'Eranger, Countess FitzWilliam, the Countess of Derby, Countess Pappenheim, Lady Speyer, Lady Barling, Mrs. Loeffler, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lady Dorothy Browne, Lady Victoria Stanley, Mrs. Ralph Peto and Mrs. A. Kennard.

The promoters of the ball are the Duchess of Norfolk, Duchess of Somerset, Duchess of Bedford, Duchess of Marlborough, Duchess of Rutland, the Marchioness of Winchester, Marchioness of Tullibardine, the Countess Kenmare, Cora Lady Stratford, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Edmund Talbot, Viscountess St. Cyres, Viscountess Ridley, Viscountess Gladstone, Frances Lady De Lisle and Dudley, Lady Herbert and Lady Constance Hatch.

About four thousand tickets will be issued, the first thousand at \$5 each. The remaining three thousand will be disposed of in blocks of five hundred at a regularly advancing scale of prices. Several boxes have already been sold for \$250 each.

CHESS COMMERCIALIZED?

German Editors Blame U. S. for Conditions Obtaining.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—Chess editors in Germany declare that the game has been commercialized under American influences, and they claim a striking illustration of this in the match for the chess championship of the world that has just been arranged between Dr. Emanuel Lasker, who lived some years in New York, and Akiba Rubinstein, the foremost player of Russia.

According to the financial plans for the match it is expected that the two players will divide nearly \$10,000 between them. Dr. Lasker is now corresponding with some of the principal German chess clubs, soliciting their co-operation. He offers to have three games played in the rooms of any club that will contribute about \$1,500 in return for this honor.

HOW LONDON GUARDS RULERS

Instead of a Cordon of Detectives, One or Two Plainly Clad Secret Service Men Walk or Ride Behind Famous Personages.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 11.—The popular belief obtains that foreign sovereigns and presidents of republics are surrounded by a horde of Secret Service men when they visit London. As a matter of fact, the simplest means are taken to protect these rulers of the world's countries. Instead of a cordon of detectives, perhaps one or two very unostentatious persons, simply clad and looking just like the man in the street, mingle in the crowds, walk or ride perhaps a hundred feet behind the famous personage.

Alfonso is the monarch who comes to London oftenest, and, with characteristic sangfroid, he prefers just as few Secret Service men about him as is consistent with the unwritten law of Scotland Yard. He brings two men up from Madrid with him, but they are seldom by his side, and he darts into all sorts of byways and highways as he takes his morning walk, sometimes setting up an incident heart disease among his bodyguard.

Scotland Yard usually details a man to assist the foreign detectives, and the English sleuths loafs about the vicinity of the Ritz Hotel all day, attending the King of Spain whenever his majesty goes out—but at a very respectful and inconspicuous distance.

When Alfonso goes to the theatre it is a different thing. His route is always known to Scotland Yard, and usually between six and a dozen men loiter on the sidewalks along the thoroughfare, feeling the public pulse, as it were, before the popular young sovereign appears. There is a small danger of Alfonso being assassinated in London, and the police do not fear for his safety. He is too popular and too democratic. But his case is typical of all the European kings and presidents, as far as police protection is concerned.

It all depends on the time and the occasion. When the Kaiser, for example, attends a great public function there are a good many detectives in the crowd, but when he goes out incognito there is not the necessity for such a large number. There is some psychology in this.

"Assassins seldom shoot kings in private. Their peculiar form of insanity seems to demand a dramatic setting, and almost always they pick out some public function," said a police official the other day.

Wilhelm of Germany, however, believes a bit more in the efficacy of the Secret Service man than does Alfonso. The German Secret Service police resemble the Russian organization more closely than

anything else in Europe, and the Kaiser has faith in it. He usually takes away six or seven of these suave, polished Germans with him—intrepid men, who are all action, but hide their vigor underneath an exterior that resembles that of a diplomat more than a policeman.

King George himself is not attended by a great body of detectives when he goes to the races or takes his morning ride in Hyde Park. He is not in fear of his life, and his groom usually serves as his bodyguard in Rotten Row, while at the Derby and at Ascot the Scotland Yard men detailed to the races in the usual fashion attend to his safety. Of course, there are always one or two hanging about in the vicinity of the royal box, but they are seldom detailed for the particular duty, often exchanging places with other detectives who saunter by. It's more a question of listening to the talk in the crowd, and finding out if there is any specially irascible person in the throng, than looking out for revolvers.

The suffragettes are more a *bête noire* to the police than revolutionists as far as King George is concerned. The detectives keep their eyes wide open for massive looking females armed with formidable pamphlets and rolls of paper. Superintendent Quinn of Scotland Yard's political department is an expert in this line, and several times this year women have been quietly hustled out of crowds before they could toss a suffrage petition in the King's lap. One got within five feet of him when he was in the north of England a few weeks ago, but the detectives caught her just in time to frustrate her plan. The matter was not alluded to in the English newspapers, but it happened, nevertheless.

The French President was almost unattended by detectives and private police when he came over from Paris early in the summer. He appeared with one lone Secret Service man, who was more a secretary than anything else. Half of his time he spent in clerical work. M. Poincaré was asked by the local police if he wished a plainclothes escort, and emphatically said: "No." All the same, just to be sure, Scotland Yard sent two or three men out with him, and Poincaré probably knows nothing about it to this day.

The kings and princes that Scotland Yard bothers itself most about are those in whose countries there is revolution or political dissatisfaction. These men naturally have to be protected on a scale something consonant with the network of police constantly surrounding the Czar of Russia, for Europe is an easy place to get about in, and the would-be assassin travels more quietly than do the kings.

PARTY FOR 500 CHILDREN

Bradley Martins Give Annual Entertainment at Balmacraan.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's annual children's party at Balmacraan was quieter than usual this year, owing to mourning. Five hundred children from the four schools at Balmacraan were entertained with games.

There was a lottery, with prizes of a pony, a donkey, two ducks, forty rabbits, two sheep, two dogs, a pig, twenty hens and twenty caps. Each child had a ticket.

Lady Curzon and Edmund Baylies drew the numbers from the bag. A boy whose number was 94 traded with a girl for No. 100, but 100 won the pony and the boy immediately handed the winning ticket back to the girl, saying, "The ticket is yours; you must take it."

It developed that the girl's parents had just been compelled to sell their horse to get money to keep the family through the winter, so the pony was doubly welcome. Townsend Martin gave the boy a watch and chain as a reward for his chivalry.

William Gillette, one of the organizers of the fête, sent a full description to Princess Mary, who replied in a three-page letter that she was delighted that five hundred children had been made so happy.

The Balmacraan party broke up and returned to London last Thursday.

The members of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr.'s party, who sailed on Friday, were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and those sailing Saturday were Viscountess Uffington, Count Jean de Kergoul, William Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Newhouse, Lady Curzon and F. Townsend Martin. Howard Martin, who has recovered from pneumonia, has been advised not to take the Atlantic trip before the middle of November.

NO BRONZE FOR SHAMROCK

Cup Defender's Hull May Be Made of Aluminum.

London, Oct. 11.—There has been considerable discussion in yachting circles here over the report cabled from America that the boat which is to defend the America's Cup is to be built of bronze and to have silk sails. One of the Shamrocks was built partly of bronze, and its advantage over steel in securing a fine polished surface below the waterline is well known.

Some English naval architects, however, favor a patent alloy of aluminum as material for the hull of a fast racing yacht. A small boat built in England of this material was found to be equal to any steel boat in point of stability, at about half the weight.

Charles E. Nicholson, who is to build the new Shamrock, however, does not favor it, so it is not likely to be used in Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger.

As to silk sails, English yachtsmen believe they sag too much and that what the American defender will be supplied with is really "union silk," which is largely cotton.

AMBASSADOR IN CONFERENCE

Rome, Oct. 18.—The new American Ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page, was received in audience to-day by Giovanni Giolitti, the Italian Premier, and the two statesmen had a most cordial interview, during which they discussed the points of interest common to both countries.

AIRSHIPS HERE TO STAY

DESPITE ALL DISASTERS

Such Is Opinion of Major Driant, French Military Engineering Expert.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Oct. 18.—The French military authorities, in spite of the Zeppelin disaster, are still convinced that the big German dirigible Dreadnoughts are a most destructive factor in warfare. Major Driant, Deputy for Nancy, a son-in-law of the late General Boulanger and one of the foremost experts in questions of military engineering, in an interview to-day said:

"The Zeppelin catastrophe does not shake one iota of my faith in big dirigibles. It is true that the Germans have had many accidents, and in time of war they will have many more, but as an offset we must remember the enormous service these dirigibles are capable of rendering in actual warfare."

"For instance, a dirigible can carry eight tons of dynamite, and can drop it, or any portion of it, at whatever point its commander may select. Suppose war breaks out between Germany and England, and one dirigible costing \$300,000 and handled by twenty men gets in a position above a British battleship costing \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 and containing a crew of a thousand men. The destruction of the latter would be inevitable, for no deck armor, not even that of the new Queen Elizabeth, could resist so great an impact."

"The best proof of this theory is the confident perseverance of Germans in steadily increasing their fleet of Zeppelins, a perseverance that offers us a most wholesome example."

"I do not underestimate the value of our aeroplanes for reconnoitering and scouting, but I have examined at Lunéville a German Zeppelin from top to bottom, and I have no hesitation in saying that the loss of thirteen Dreadnoughts of the air is no discouragement whatever, and is not by any means too great a sacrifice for the supreme and inestimable destructive values of German Zeppelins as engines of annihilation. That can be appreciated only when the next war breaks out."

KILLS HIMSELF IN COURT

German Also Wounds Witnesses Testifying Against Him.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The slaying of Captain von Westernhagen by Professor Heinrich Maas, the painter, during court of honor proceedings on September 16, has now been followed by two more shooting affairs in a courtroom. Dr. Arndt, of Paderborn, had been engaged by a brother physician to represent him during his vacation. During his absence Arndt severely criticized his absent colleague before the latter's patients, and advised one to sue the absent physician for malpractice.

Arndt was called before a court of honor of his profession, a peculiarly German institution, and fined \$75 for false and unprofessional conduct. He thereupon drew a revolver and opened fire. The presiding judge ducked beneath his desk, an example followed by every one else in the room, and Arndt's six shots went wild. He was overpowered and an investigation into his sanity will be made.

The other courtroom shooting took place during a suit of trifling importance at Hamburg. The defendant, a hotel keeper, opened fire from a revolver without warning, severely wounding two adverse witnesses and then blew out his own brains.

HERE'S A SINLESS TOWN

It's Blackwell, in England's Coal Mining District.

KING TODD KEEPS ORDER

Only One Policeman, and He Mustn't Arrest Offenders—Just Reports Them.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 11.—All America knows of the existence of a "Spotless Town," but who from Maine to Texas or from Washington to Florida ever heard of a "Sinless Village"? There is one in England, and it is a mining town, too—the little town of Blackwell, in the colliery district, where one would naturally suspect riotousness and vice. Instead of vice owning Blackwell, virtue triumphs, almost to a degree, the visitors say, of monotony.

"I just won't allow any sin or wickedness; that's all," says the King of Blackwell, who is in private life J. T. Todd, manager of the Blackwell Colliery Company.

The sojourner and sociological investigator tramps a mile and a half from the railway station to Blackwell, only to find a town built in small, compact rows, fashioned with a precision that absolutely reflects its righteousness. At one corner there is a public house, as a saloon is called in England, but this is the nearest and trimmest of resorts and turns its face in shamefaced fashion away from the main thoroughfare. Inside a few quiet spirits sit and discuss Home Rule and football, the two predominant subjects in England, without the slightest rancor and in almost subdued tones.

Occupants Sit in Kitchens

Under a September moon, and with the faint incense of field and hedgerow stirring through the streets, Blackwell looks to be very best place in the whole world, if the adjective is applied in the right way. The wayfarer walks along, and only his footsteps break the stillness. He lights show in the fronts of the three houses, and this is soon explained when it is found that the occupants sit in their kitchens, so that the streets will not be garish at night.

A cat slinks out from a doorway, trying to be wicked, as is the natural wont of a cat, but before it reaches the next shadow a shocked and reproachful voice calls, "Now, Tabby, come right in," and the cat slinks hopelessly back.

"And everybody is good in Blackwell," The Tribune correspondent asked Mr. Todd.

"They are," succinctly responded His Majesty, who pressed to account for it, explaining, "We don't allow them to be anything else," and Mrs. Todd put in, in kindest fashion, "I think it is because we take such an interest in them."

"Perhaps it is," rather reluctantly admitted Mr. Todd.

This benevolent despot went on to say that the collieries owned everything in Blackwell, employed every man and boy, about 5,000 workers, to whom £800 a paid weekly, and controlled everything in the village, "except the public house, which we don't notice."

"We have the best cricket grounds in England and on it we've played forty-two matches this year, losing only six. We have tennis, bowls and football, besides, and musical evenings, too," said Mr. Todd.

Tennis, Tea and a Band

"And during the tennis season we have teas on the grounds," interpolated Mrs. Todd, "the wives acting as hostesses."

"We have a first class band and a boy brigade," proudly said the King.

"I tell you, sir, they're a fine class of people here, the nicest and most respectable colliers in the country," he went on. "You see, I don't allow any one here to be prosecuted. We have one policeman, and I object to his prosecuting anybody, whatever. If anybody is bad the policeman reports him, and I deal with him, and if he is very bad I send him away."

"But is the policeman happy, too?" Mr. Todd did not admit that the policeman was so merry and gay, and on the way back to the station The Tribune correspondent met two men coming home with a walk more like a sailor's than a collier's. But even if they were a bit worse for wear they had a cheery greeting.

On the bridge stood a lonely figure, so austere and majestic as the ghost in Hamlet. A street lamp glinted on his helmet.

"Are you the One Policeman, and are you truly happy?" began The Tribune correspondent, but just then the toy train to Nottingham busily bustled in the doll's house of a station, and the policeman's answer was drowned in the clatter.

YUAN SHIH-KAI TO WILSON

Chinese President Replies to American Felicitations.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Republic of China, in a telegram to President Wilson responding to the President's felicitations on Yuan's inauguration declares that it will be his resolute aim and firm object to promote peace, happiness and prosperity in China under the republican form of government. He tendered warm thanks to the President for his message of friendship.

President Yuan's telegram says: "Intensely appreciative of your excellency's congratulatory and of the compliment extended to me on the occasion of my inauguration as President of the Chinese Republic, I offer to your excellency my most sincere thanks for them. The high trust and confidence which the people of China, through the National Assembly, have seen fit to place in me makes me fully conscious of the great responsibilities that go with them. Happy in the performance of my duties, I always have the luminous example of the United States to guide and help me."

"It also affords me much delight to observe that your excellency's hope and expectation for the advancement of China and the promotion of the peace, happiness and prosperity of her people under its republican system of government are in accord with my resolute aim and firm object in carrying on the new administration. With this renewed indication of sympathy and interest from your excellency, my hope to draw the bonds of friendship and good understanding that unite the two sister republics was grown stronger than ever, and it will be an unflinching pleasure to me to co-operate with your excellency to attain this end."

"YUAN SHIH-KAI."